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to inspect stores of grain and flour; also places where manufactured products are made and sold. In a community in which an epidemic of pellagra is present the local authorities shall have the right to inspect and control the curing, storing, and consumption of corn in the form of foodstuff, and the local pellagrological commission may order the construction of a desiccator for the proper curing of corn.

*Importation of corn.*—Cargoes of corn from foreign countries are subject on the frontier or at customs-houses to examination and detention. In certain provinces designated by the minister of the interior the prefect of the province acting with the provincial council of health shall appoint a corps of experts selected from among qualified physicians, and graduates of chemistry, natural sciences, and agriculture. On the arrival of a vessel carrying a cargo of corn one or more of the said experts shall be designated to examine the cargo. Samples of the corn shall be taken from different depths if the cargo is loose and from different bags if the corn is inclosed. The samples shall be placed in glass containers, which shall be stoppered, covered with cloth, and sealed, and care shall be taken to keep the identity of each sample distinct. If the sample be declared good, the cargo may be at once released. The sample shall be held for three months in a designated place. The receivers of the cargo may protest against the findings of the experts within fifteen days and demand examination in a government laboratory.

*Government aid.*—Appropriation is made for the establishment and operation of curative institutions for the care and treatment of pellagrins; also for the encouragement and aid of improved agricultural processes.

*Pellagrins.*—Every case of pellagra, whether developed or in the incipient stage, shall be reported. The communal board shall have the care of destitute pellagrins. Dietetic treatment is required. Where this can not be procured by the patients the pellagrins shall be provided for in special places for the treatment of the disease. In communities affected with pellagra the minister of finance is authorized to distribute food to the poor pellagrins and their families.

## UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

*Reports from San Francisco, Cal.—Plague-prevention work at San Francisco, Oakland, and Point Richmond, and in Alameda and Contra Costa counties, Cal.*

Surgeon Blue reports:

### SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Date of last case of human plague: Sickened, January 30, 1908.

Date of last case of rodent plague: October 23, 1908.

*Week ended July 3, 1909.*

Dead inspected.....	93
Plague.....	0
Premises inspected.....	1,768
Houses disinfected.....	8
House destroyed.....	1
Buildings condemned.....	9
Nuisances abated.....	151

Rats found dead.....	33
Rats trapped.....	2, 103
Total rats taken.....	2, 136
Rats identified:	
Mus norvegicus.....	1, 565
Mus rattus.....	60
Mus musculus.....	487
Mus alexandrinus.....	16
Total.....	2, 128
Rats identified as to sex:	
Male.....	811
Female.....	779
Total.....	1, 590
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	1, 345
Poisons placed.....	43, 832

## ALAMEDA COUNTY, CAL. (EXCLUSIVE OF OAKLAND).

*Week ended July 3.*

Dead inspected.....	48
Plague.....	0
Necropsies held.....	4

## OAKLAND, CAL.

Date of last case of human plague: Sickened July 17, 1908.

Date of last case of rodent plague: Trapped, December 1, 1908.

*Week ended July 3.*

Dead inspected.....	25
Plague.....	0
Necropsies held.....	2
Premises inspected.....	602
Premises reinspected.....	338
Premises cleaned.....	88
Garbage cans installed.....	24
Nuisances abated.....	112
Rats found dead.....	27
Rats trapped.....	775
Rats identified.....	847
Mus norvegicus.....	797
Mus rattus.....	4
Mus musculus.....	45
Mus alexandrinus.....	1
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	847
Plague rats.....	0
Ground squirrels examined bacteriologically.....	137
Plague squirrels.....	0

## CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CAL. (EXCLUSIVE OF POINT RICHMOND).

Date of last case of human plague: Sickened July 21, 1908.

Date of last case of rodent plague: Found June 18, 1909.

*Week ended July 3.*

Dead inspected.....	1
Plague.....	0
Ground squirrels shot.....	1, 288
Ground squirrels found dead.....	6
Ground squirrels trapped.....	7
Ground squirrels examined bacteriologically.....	1, 432

Ground squirrels infected with <i>B. pestis</i> .....	7
Ranches inspected.....	137
Acres covered with poison.....	4
Poisons placed.....	75

Plague-infected ground squirrels obtained from the following places:

<i>June 24, 1909.</i>	
Lynch's ranch (near San Ramon).....	1
<i>June 25, 1909.</i>	
Bailey's ranch.....	1
<i>June 28, 1909.</i>	
Keller's ranch.....	1
<i>June 29, 1909.</i>	
Lynch's ranch (near San Ramon).....	1
<i>June 30, 1909.</i>	
Lynch's ranch (near San Ramon).....	2
<i>July 1, 1909.</i>	
Keller's ranch (near Clayton).....	1

*Reports from Seattle, Wash.—Plague-prevention work.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Glover reports, July 6:

SEATTLE, WASH.

Date of finding of last plague rat, September 26, 1908.

*Week ended July 3, 1909.*

Rats received.....	801
Rats necropsied.....	601
Plague rats found.....	0
Plague-infected rats to date.....	21

*Plague laboratory work, month of June, 1909.*

Assistant Surgeon Chapin reports, July 9, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Glover:

During the month of June, 1909, 3,499 rats were delivered at the laboratory and 2,600 were necropsied. No plague-infected rats were found.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—UNTABULATED.

FLORIDA.—Cases of communicable diseases diagnosed at the laboratory of the state board of health for the two weeks ended July 10, 1909, are as follows: *Diphtheria*—Tampa 2; Bradentown and Pensacola, each 1 case. *Malaria*—Tampa 14; Jacksonville 10; Crescent City, Daytona, Ybor City, and Mayport, each 2 cases; Chaires, Chatahoochee, Crystal River, Gainesville, Hastings, Inverness, Lake Butler, Ocala, Tallahassee, Floral City, Fivay, Hawthorn, Orange Lake, Quincy, and Wellborn, each 1 case. *Scarlet fever*—Apalachicola 5